## **CORRECTIONS IMPACT STATEMENT**

SESSION: 23RS BILL # SB 228 Introduced BR # 1264 DOC ID #: xxxx
BILL SPONSOR(S): Sen. Turner AMENDMENT SPONSOR(S):
TITLE: AN ACT relating to driving under the influence of marijuana.
<b>SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION:</b> Amend KRS 189A.010 to create a per se limit for a blood level of tetrahydrocannabinol signifying intoxication; amend various sections of the KRS to conform.
AMENDMENT: .
This ⊠ bill □ amendment □ committee substitute is expected to:
☑ Have the following Corrections impact ☐ Have no Corrections impact
□ Creates new crime(s)       □ Repeals existing crime(s)         □ Increases penalty for existing crime(s)       □ Decreases penalty for existing crime(s)         □ Increases incarceration       □ Decreases incarceration         □ Reduces inmate/offender services       □ Increases inmate/offender services         □ Increases staff time or positions       □ Reduces staff time or positions         □ Changes elements of offense for existing crime(s)       □ Otherwise impacts incarceration (Explain)
<b>STATE IMPACT</b> : Class A, B, & C felonies are based on an average daily prison rate of \$105.23. Community Custody Class C and most Class D felons are housed in one of seventy-four (74) full service or regional jails for up to five (5) years. Department of Corrections' cost to incarcerate a felony inmate in a jail is \$40.11 per day, which includes \$35.34 per diem, medical costs, & central office administrative costs (substance abuse treatment not included).*
Projected Impact: ☐ NONE ☑ MINIMAL to MODERATE (< \$1 million) ☐ SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)
While there is no way to predict the number of new convictions this legislation would generate, changing the definitions of intoxication while operating a motor vehicle would result in an increase of individuals convicted of this offense and an increase to the cost on incarceration.
Establishing new felony offenders would impact the number of offenders potentially incarcerated and/or placed on supervision.
Class D felons are housed in a county jail and DOC pays counties a per diem for housing those inmates.
<b>LOCAL IMPACT</b> : Local governments are responsible for the cost of incarcerating individuals charged with Class A or B misdemeanors and felony defendants until disposition of the case. The estimated impact will be based on the \$40.11 cost to incarcerate for the Department of Corrections, including \$35.34 per diem and medical that DOC pays jails to house felony offenders. This cost to incarcerate may not be the actual housing cost for the jail.*
Projected Impact: ☐ NONE ☑ MINIMAL to MODERATE (<\$1 million) ☐ SIGNIFICANT (>\$1 million)
Establishing new felony and misdemeanor offenders would impact the number of offenders potentially incarcerated in county jails increasing the cost of incarceration.
Misdemeanor offenders are subject to the jurisdiction and cost of the county.
Class D felons are housed in a county jail and DOC pays counties a per diem for housing those inmates.
PROJECTED IMPACT FROM AMENDMENTS:  NONE   MINIMAL to MODERATE (< \$1 million)   SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)

here as rounded to the hundredths. Offenders may have multiple offenses or be incarcerated on other charges unless otherwise noted. Unless otherwise noted, numbers will include inchoate offenses at the underlying offense level. The following offices contributed to this Corrections Impact Statement: ☑ Dept. of Corrections ☐ Dept. of Kentucky State Police ☐ Administrative Office of the Courts ☐ Parole Board ☐ Other NOTE: Consideration should be given to the cumulative impact of all bills that increase the felon population, lengthens the term or incarceration, or impose new obligations on state or local governments. 3/2/2023 Chief of Staff, Kentucky Department of Corrections

Date

\*All projections are based on the daily rate x 365 days x number of years. The cost to incarcerate as calculated by the Department is shown